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MONTGOMERY SENDS STRONGEST FORCES INTO RHINE ATTACK

American 9th Army Makes Penetrations at Rheydt Where Fighting Is Severe

[Map on Page 2]

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—The tremendous offensive battle east of Aachen reached its climax on Wednesday when the anti-Axis forces made an all-out effort in their breakthrough attempts. Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery sent all his reserves into the battle. Six enemy tank divisions and 12 infantry divisions are fighting between Erkelenz and Duren. The next two days will show whether they will succeed in reaching the Rhine. It will also be important for Montgomery whether he can do this without suffering grave losses to his picked shock-troops in the German defense system. The dramatic day of the battle has passed. The decisive days lie ahead.

From the northern center of the attack near Erkelenz the 9th American army made penetrations at Rheydt where fierce fighting is taking place. The attacking wedge from out of the Erkelenz area toward the north collapsed near Merbeck, north of Weberg. Southeast of Rheydt the American tanks succeeded in penetrating via Ketzentberg to the point west of Wickrath. On the Julich-Neuse road the American tanks advanced in a grim battle as far as Grevenbroich. From there the front runs to Mordrath on the Duren-Cologne road along the German bolt position in the Vorgebirge hills.

The enemy losses in men and tanks reach mighty dimensions. In the battlefield between Julich and Muenchen-Gladbach and south of that area between Duren and the [illegible] river five to six American infantry and tank divisions are calculated to have been bled white. In the industrial area of Muenchen-Gladbach the newly-replenished German tank divisions which has already proved itself in the focal points of the battles in Normandy is entering the fray. Bitter fighting raged also on the Duren-Cologne for passages over the Erf river near Mordrath. The American spearheads moving toward Mordrath were thrown back with heavy losses back west by the Germans. Smaller developments hit the infantry thrust eight kilometers farther north of the Julich-Cologne road where the town of Wersim has just been reconquered by Germans.

In the northern sector of the Western Front the Germans destroyed a Canadian tank company in the high woods east of Undem. The pressure of the Second Canadian army on the Kalkar-Xanten road continues unabated. South of the Roer valley dams the Germans repulsed the attacks by the 1st American army south of Schreinen.

Within the snow Eipel area the 3rd American army took the town of Bitburg after strenuous house-to-house fighting. North and south of Bitburg General Patton's forces advanced along the wide front from [illegible] in the north to the northeast of Welschbillig close to the banks of the Kyll river. Within Welschbillig the enemy is now 12 kilometers northwest of Trier.

U.S. Plane Makes Debut

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—The Curtiss Aircraft Company, according to a New York dispatch, announced on February 27 that the S B 2 C 14's, newest type of the Hell Diver plane had been allowed by the U.S. Navy Department to take part in the attacks on Tokyo carried out by the American task force on February 16 and 17. The S B 2 C 14 plane is capable of carrying more than a ton of bombs and it is the largest among all single motor planes. Half of the load of the bombs is carried in the fuselage and the remainder on the bomb racks under the wings. In addition to eight 127-millimeter rocket bombs, the new Hell Diver has 20-millimeter guns in the wings.

Harry Hopkins Ill

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's adviser, who accompanied the President to the Crimea Conference, since Monday is in a hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, it was reported by the Rochester Post Bulletin, according to a New York report. No mention was made as to what ails Hopkins who was brought to Rochester by special plane, the report added.

Casualties of 813,032 Hit U.S. Army, Navy Since Start of War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—Casualty figures as released today by the U.S. War and Navy Departments reveal that the American war casualties now total 813,032, according to a Washington report. It said that the army casualties up to February 21 numbered 722,695 of which 140,366 were dead, while the navy announced its losses total 90,337 including 34,283 killed.

FIGHTING ON EAST FRONT CENTERED IN POMERANIA

Soviet Attempts to Widen Penetration Area Meets With Little Success

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—The penetration area of the Soviets in east Pomerania between Bublitz and Rummelsburg, where the Soviets thrust in the direction of the Baltic, continues to be the scene of bitter fighting. The thrust toward the north made no headway due to strong defensive measures taken by the German reserves. The Soviets attempted to even widen the penetration area toward the west by warding off action, especially the flanks of the narrow wedge. The Soviets bringing up groups of tanks and infantry for a breakthrough to the German bolt positions south of Bublitz and southern Rummelsburg only pressed back slightly the German lines. Alongside of this point, the gravity of fighting on the rest of the battle area pales in insignificance.

After a long defensive fighting the city of Posen fell to overwhelming Soviet forces. The garrison had held the decidedly important junction for the Soviets assembling on the Oder front for four weeks. Strong Soviet forces were checked here and suffered heavy losses. Within the center works of the fort and compressed together on the narrowest site, the defenders of Posen gave up under pressure after firing their last round of ammunition.

In East Prussian battle area, fighting has flared up again along the whole southern front. The Red Army forces once more tried to stage a breakthrough with immense materials but the Germans shattered their concentric attacks without having yielded much ground. Eighty-eight Soviet tanks were knocked out in the past 24 hours in a new defensive battle in East Prussia.

In West Pomerania the Soviet infantry supported by tanks crossed over to the northern bank of the Isna in the area north of Arnswalde, but here it was halted by German artillery fire.

The front facing Berlin along the Oder remains calm. Only slight improvements of the Soviet positions at Kustrin were reported. No fighting of any particular degree took place at the Neisse front. Without letup the Soviets continued their onslaughts against Bugen, but these attacks broke down also on Wednesday at the town's edge.

Breslau is the scene of heavy fighting after the Soviets entered the streets from the south where the German defenders atop its garrison are putting up the strongest resistance in the ruins against numerically superior Red Army forces. In the section farther to the south fierce fighting took place merely at Goldberg and Lauban. The Soviets, however, failed again to break through to the entrance of the valleys of the mountains stretching farther south.

After eight days of battle, the Red Army forces discontinued their attempt to break through in Courland on Wednesday. In the fifth battle of Courland, the Soviets again suffered heavy losses and they had to give up the attempt to break through to Libau. In the eight days' battle the Soviets suffered 19,000 dead and 301 tanks and numerous cannons were destroyed by the Germans, according to German statements.

ELAS' Territory Taken Over

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 1.—The Greek Government today took over the administration of the territory held by the ELAS forces, says an Athens report. The only trouble reported occurred at Kvola, where the ELAS men demanded the release of 300 of their members. A hand grenade was thrown, killing two national guardsmen and seven were wounded while a British officer was also wounded.

CRIMEAN TALKS' REPORT IS MADE BY ROOSEVELT

Pacific War Untouched, Congress Told—Long, Costly Struggle Said Still Ahead

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—Reporting on the Crimea Conference before a joint session of Congress, President Roosevelt declared today that the conference had achieved "a good start on the goal to world peace."

"The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man or one party or one nation," he said. "It cannot be an American peace or a British, Russian, French or Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole world."

Roosevelt declared, "It cannot be a structure of complete perfection at first. But it can be a peace and will be a peace based on sound, just principles of the Atlantic Charter—on the conception of the dignity of human beings, on guarantees of tolerance of religious worship."

Roosevelt said that "quite naturally, the Crimean conference concerned itself with the European war and political problems of Europe—not with the Pacific war" but that at Malta, the combined British and American staffs had made plans to increase the attack upon Japan.

"It is still a long tough road to Tokyo," he stressed. "The defeat of Germany will not mean the end of the war against Japan. On the contrary, America must be prepared for a long costly struggle in the Pacific. But the unconditional surrender of Japan is as essential as the defeat of Germany—if our plans for world peace are to succeed."

Touching on the Polish problem, Roosevelt asserted that the Curzon line represented the most equitable solution of the question and that it had been determined by an Allied commission as long ago as 1919 that such a settlement would be a fair one.

He said that France was not invited to the Crimea Conference since the meeting concerned those Powers who were directly bearing the burden of military prosecution of the war. He pointed out that France had been invited to join the United States, Chungking, Britain and Russia as the inviting Powers at San Francisco and would also take a place as a "major" Power with the other four.

Roosevelt declared, "For the second time this generation is face to face with objective of preventing wars. To meet that objective the nations of the world will either have to plan or they will not. The groundwork of the plan has now been furnished and has been submitted to humanity for discussion and a decision. No plan is perfect. Whatever is adopted at San Francisco will doubtless have to be amended time and again over years just as our Constitution has been. No one can say exactly how long any plan will last. Peace can endure only as long as humanity really insists upon it and is willing to work for it—sacrifice for it."

Lend-Lease Facts Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The Lend-Lease agreement signed between the French Provisional Government and the United States involves $2,750,000,000, the U.S. State Department announced today according to a Washington report. It said that three separate agreements have been made; first, providing for the continued shipment of arms and munitions to the French army; second, for reciprocal aid by the French to the anti-Axis war effort; and the third agreement covers civilian supplies.

Tito, Subasic Agree

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—A full agreement has been reached between Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander in Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, and Premier Ivan Subasic on the membership of the proposed Regency Council, according to diplomatic observers in London today. It said that the names of three men have been submitted to King Peter for approval and it is believed that their names will be officially revealed soon.

British Battleship Named

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The name of the battleship, launched by the British Admiralty last November for use in the Pacific area and announced as the biggest in the world, has been disclosed as the Vanguard today, according to a London dispatch, but details are still kept secret.

5 Army Officers, 6 Units Cited For Great Services to Nation

Fought Valiantly on Yiojima, Luzon, Halmahera, in Burma and in Clashes With B-29's Near Tokyo; Units Defending Manila Also Honored

The granting of citations to six Units and five officers of the Japanese Army who rendered meritorious services on Yiojima, Luzon and Halmahera islands as well as in the Burma area and in counterattacking battles with B-29 bombers in the neighboring districts of Tokyo, as well as to the Army Units defending Manila has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

The announcement follows:

"Those who previously had been cited for outstanding military exploits in operations on Yiojima, Luzon, and Halmahera islands as well as in the Burma area, besides those who participated in counterattacking battles with B-29 bombers in the neighboring districts of Tokyo and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"The Morioka Artillery Unit under the command of Corporal Takeo Morioka fought resolutely at its position on Osakayama on Yiojima Island on February 25 and 26 of this year despite the fact that its guns had been destroyed and its casualties in killed and wounded were mounting and communications disrupted due to severe enemy shelling and bombing. Continuing to fight against the enemy troops that drove a wedge into the flank of its comrade units near Tabaruzaka, the Morioka Section blasted seven medium U.S. tanks throwing the attackers into confusion, thereby saving the Japanese in the said area from a dangerous situation.

"Although having been engaged in serious battles for 20 days since February 3 with a numerically superior enemy force that planned to capture Manila, the Japanese Army Units defending the capital skillfully fought day in and day out holding their positions under unending stiff enemy shelling and bombing attacks and inflicted tremendous losses on the Americans. Furthermore, launching night operations, the units repeatedly carried out gallant shock attacks delivering staggering blows to the enemy's fighting power both materially and spiritually.

"Commanded by Major Tsuguo Hatanaka, the Hatanaka Unit on the night of January 9 dashed into San Fabian, the enemy's vital landing point where the Unit killed or wounded large numbers of American soldiers in a surprise attack besides blowing up eight tanks, six tractors, two ammunition cars and 10-odd automobiles. Moreover, it set ablaze many arms, supply stores and ammunition dumps, thus striking terror into the heart of the enemy. The Units contribution toward our operations was great.

"The Hirokawa Anti-Aircraft Gun Company under the command of Captain Yoshikatsu Hirokawa in the aerial fight on Halmahera Island shot down 43 enemy planes, damaging 113 others in the period from January 24 to December, 1944.

"Sergeant Den Wakasugi commanding a section occupied an outpost near Tateyama in the area west of the Nu River on and after October 2 last year. In the face of attacks of numerically superior enemy forces since December 26, he stubbornly fought maintaining his positions there. He occasionally surprise-attacked and repulsed the enemy forces thus facilitating the development of our strategy. On October 31 when encircled by the enemy, he dashed into the midst of the enemy and met a heroic death.

"Following enemy counteroffensive operations from last spring up to January this year, the Terada Automobile Unit commanded by Major Terada successfully accomplished its mission by overcoming obstacles on bad roads and defying enemy resistance, thus facilitating the general operations.

"Under the command of Major Togo, the Togo Unit which participated in the operations in the area west of the Nu River, in the Fukawng sector and then in North Burma after April last year overcame every obstacle and its contribution toward the Japanese operations were exceedingly great.

"Captain Saburo Nakamura in the initial attack against the Poshan airfield on May 4, 1942 shot down an enemy plane which was attacking his commander's plane. For more than two and half years since then, Captain Nakamura achieved brilliant war results in every battle he fought either in a long-range attack against enemy positions or in counterattacking persistent enemy raids, thus contributing materially to the prosecution of the Burma operations. In interception operations against B-24 bombers over Myitkyina on October 6, last year, he shot down two of the raiders and died heroically.

"Sublieutenant Shoichi Takayama as a member of the Shinten Anti-Air Raid Unit of the Special Attack Corps, who downed one B-29 bomber by a ramming action over Tachikawa on January 9 this year also rammed and blew up one giant bomber in repeated attacks in the skies over Chofu to the sea areas southeast of Choshi on January 7 when he met glorious death.

"Sergeant Yuichi Kobayashi and Lance Corporal Natsuo Koibuchi copiloting a plane met heroic death on January 27 this year when they counterattacked a formation of B-29 bombers over Funabashi and downed one of them by ramming action in which they died."

NOTHING NEW PERCEIVED IN ROOSEVELT'S REPORT

Repetition of Crimea Communique, Says Spokesman—Swiss Free Interned Combatants

There was nothing new in Roosevelt's report to Congress on the Crimea Conference, remarked Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information at his foreign press conference on Friday. He said that it was merely a repetition of the Crimea communique and that the reference to the voting procedure of the Dumbarton Oaks plan indicated that it was a Soviet triumph.

Touching on the economic charter presented to the Mexico City conference by the United States delegation, Mr. Iguchi observed that the principles contained in it were "all high sounding platitudes, which sound beautiful but are never practised." He said that it reminded him of a Chinese proverb which dealt with a meat shop which had a beautiful sheep's head in the window as an advertisement, denoting that the shop sold mutton, but which actually sold dog meat.

He also disclosed that the Swiss Government recently released German, American and British fighting men detained in the country, according to a telegram from Shunichi Kase, Japanese Minister to Switzerland. The Swiss Government, in announcing the release, said that 1,800 Germans and 600 Anglo-Americans had been released. The reason for the big difference in the numbers of the Germans and the Anglo-Americans is that the former are mostly infantrymen while the latter are airmen.

WILL NOT RELAX EFFORT, STIMSON TELLS AMERICA

Demobilization Rumor Denied—Warns War Delay Will Mean Costly Losses

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—There will be no slackening in America's war efforts until Germany and Japan are defeated, declared Colonel Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, on February 28, says a Washington dispatch.

Stimson said that the rumor that immediately following the termination of the European War, 250,000 soldiers will be demobilized every month was utterly unfounded, adding that there was no change in the principle of the War Department's demobilization plan which was made public on September 6, last year.

Stimson said that following the end of the war in Europe, the Army will concentrate all of its personnel and equipment in the Pacific. He said that priority will be given to the transport of military personnel and ordnance to that war theater. This, he said, is an appallingly difficult task and unless it is done with total energy and with maximum dispatch, America will have to suffer from the prolongation of the war against Japan and pay costly sacrifices in large casualties.

Although the soldiers discharged from military duties overseas will be sent back home as speedily as the war situation permits, it would be a gross mistake to think that immediately following the end of the European War, a large number of servicemen will be demobilized and sent home, Stimson warned.

Stimson said that America's great undertaking was to concentrate her total strength after she has won a victory in the European War and then to launch an offensive against Japan. He warned, "Not a moment's slackening in war efforts will be permitted until Japan and Germany are defeated."

CHIANG KAI-SHEK RAPS COMMUNISTS' ATTITUDE

Avers Yenan Regime Rejected Offers for Settlement Of Long Dispute

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—The long existing Chungking-Yenan feud flared up anew today with a severe attack on the Communist regime by General Chiang Kai-shek in the course of his address before the opening meeting of the Preparatory Commission for Inauguration of Constitutional Government. Chiang announced that the National Assembly to inaugurate constitutional government will be convened on November 12 this year, the 80th birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, subject to the approval by the Kuomintang Congress which is due to meet in May.

Except for the Yenan Communist regime and its armed forces, there would be a "United Chinese nation" Chiang said. Asserting that "it has been our unvarying experience that no sooner one demand is met than fresh ones are raised" in Chungking's efforts to arrive at a political settlement with Yenan, Chiang said, "the latest Communist demand is that the Government should forthwith liquidate the Kuomintang rule and surrender all power to a coalition of various parties. This will result in unending friction and chaos and would lead to a collapse of the central authority. No one mindful of the future of 40,000,000 people and the conscience of standing at the bar of history would wish to plunge the country into a civil war. The Government has shown its readiness and is always ready to confer with the Communists to bring about a real and lasting agreement with them."

Chiang said flatly that the Communists should not have a separate army, going to the core of the friction between Chungking and Yenan. To meet any fear that the Communists might have, Chiang said the Government had expressed its willingness for the duration of the war to place an American general in command of the Communist forces, under his overall command as the supreme commander, provided the United States Government could agree to the appointment of such an American officer. The Communists, however, rejected this offer, he said.

"If the Communists are sincere in their desire to fight the Japanese along side of us and our allies, they have indeed been given every opportunity to do so," Chiang said.

Chiang charged the Yenan Communists with launching a publicity campaign, at home and abroad, defamatory of the Chungking regime and the Kuomintang. He said:

"In the commencement of the latest phase of the negotiations with the Communists in November last year, the Government mindful of the necessity of avoiding dispute have made all efforts to prevent an attack on the Communists. For this reason only the Communist version of the difficulties is being heard. The Communists made use of the negotiation to launch a campaign of publicity, both at home and abroad, defamatory of the Government and the Kuomintang. At the very moment that the delegates are sitting down at the conference, ridiculous charges are made that the Government was conducting negotiations with the Japanese. I consider it beneath my dignity as head of the state to answer those charges."

Chiang charged that the Communist propaganda abroad has tried to justify this private army on the ground that if it becomes incorporated into the Chungking National army it would be in danger of being destroyed or discriminated. Chiang accused the Communist propaganda of exaggerating the strength of its army. The Yenan technique, he said, has been that its forces have always borne the blunt of the Japanese attack.

Pointing out that the public is not well informed on Chungking's effort to reach a settlement with Yenan, Chiang said the time had come to clarify the atmosphere.

Landing on Palawan Between P.I., Borneo Is Started by Enemy

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 1.—With about 70 or 80 warships and transports the enemy attacked Puerto Princesa on Palawan Island on February 28 and began landing operations at 10:50 a.m. the same day. Palawan Island, approximately 200 miles long from north to south, lies to the west of the Philippine Islands midway between Mindoro Island and Borneo. The western coast faces the South China Sea while the eastern side faces the Sulu Sea.

U.S. FORCES IN P.I. LAND IN LAGUNA LAKE SECTOR

Heavy Blows Dealt Enemy in Taytay Area; Lingayen Battle Rages Unabated

Domei

LUZON FRONT, March 1.—Heavy losses are being suffered by the enemy due to the repeated shock attacks of the Japanese in the Taytay sector 15 kilometers east of Manila but despite their heavy casualties the U.S. forces, moving up the Pasig River in small boats, landed near Los Banos on the southern part of Laguna Lake.

Together with the 150 paratroopers who made a descent in this vicinity on February 25 and reinforced by 40 tanks and about the same number of trucks, the enemy unit made an attack near the internment camp for enemy nationals but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The enemy also concentrated troops on Talim Island in the center of Laguna Lake while on February 26 they lowered boats from transport planes on Lake Taal, southwest of Laguna Lake and effected the landing of a small unit at Cuenca with the intent of making a drive toward Batangas and Laguna provinces.

In the Manila area the enemy with powerful forces attacked San Mateo on February 23 but lost two rapid-firing guns and trucks besides a large quantity of ammunition in the face of the Japanese shock attacks.

Near the Montalblan fighting sector Japanese Units succeeded in blasting and setting aflame tanks and armored cars while the enemy losses mounted to over 150 killed or wounded.

No great change was seen in the Lingayen front but fighting continued unabated. In the area west of San Jose the enemy repeatedly attacked with six infantry battalions, seven artillery batteries and four trench mortar units but with each fresh attack the Japanese renewed their efforts to annihilate the enemy and since February 25 have checked the enemy assaults.

U.S. BARES SEA LOSSES

Rescue Ship, Landing Boat, Transport Sunk in Central Pacific

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The United States Navy Department, today, announced the loss of the small rescue ship, Extractor, and the landing boat No. 600 in Central Pacific waters and the transport, Stevens, carrying members of the Coast Guard in the South Pacific, says a Washington dispatch.

Of these ships, the landing barge and the Stevens were sunk by Japanese attacks while the Extractor was destroyed by an American submarine in the twilight before daybreak.

Raiders Over Miyazaki

Two deck planes of the enemy raided Miyazaki Prefecture about 3 p.m. on Thursday while about 7 p.m. on the same day 1 B-29 appeared over Kii and the coast along the Tokai area but no bombs were dropped. About 9 a.m. on Friday a lone B-29 flew over Akashi and vicinity and fled after making reconnaisance.

Brazil Holding Election

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—Brazil will hold its first general election since 1930 within the next 90 days, President Getulio D. Vargas announced today, according to a Rio de Janeiro report.

U.S. Manpower Bill Delayed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—The U.S. Senate has delayed for at least 24 hours further considerations of the manpower legislation, according to a Washington report.

NIPPON UNITS START LARGE-SCALE DRIVE IN NIDANIWA SECTOR

Yiojima Struggle Growing in Intensity—Tank Battle Raging at Motoyama Airfield

The decisive battle has become intensified on Yiojima where the Imperial Garrison Forces, directly commanded by Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, despite a considerable number of casualties, continue to smash the invaders who have already suffered at least more than one-third of their officers and men killed or wounded.

Though heavily hit, the U.S. forces, backed by tanks and under cover of violent bombardments and bombings are directing their stubborn onslaughts on the various front lines where no change was witnessed on March 1—namely, from the South Wharf to the central part of Motoyama Airfield and Shiroyama. However, a slight gain was made by the enemy at Nidaniwa.

Moving from the neighborhood of Motoyama Airfield, about one U.S. battalion headed by 20-odd tanks started a drive toward the Japanese positions near Nidaniwa at dawn of February 28. Japanese Forces on the spot acting in unison with tank units furiously counterattacked the enemy, killing or wounding about 300 of the enemy besides capturing four soldiers and blowing up 16 tanks.

An army of about 300 Americans with several tanks attacked Meganeiwa at 8 a.m. on February 28 where the enemy for a time, gained control of the position after engaging in hand-to-hand battle. But on the same night Japanese Units recaptured the position in a surprise shock attack and wiped out all of the enemy forces.

At noon of February 28, U.S. troops numbering about one battalion with tanks tried to pierce the Japanese position at Higashiyama, but here they were met by our furious counterattack. The Higashiyama position is still in Japanese hands.

Our Tank Units are daily engaging the American tank forces that advanced to Motoyama Airfield. In an 8-day tank battle in this area the Japanese put out of action 10 enemy M4 tanks, set ablaze eight others and damaged three more, besides killing or wounding more than 450 of the enemy and destroying three machineguns.

At daybreak of March 1 the Japanese Garrison Forces launched a big-scale attack in order to retake Nidaniwa to where the American forces had advanced. Heavy fighting is now under way.

As a result of the tremendous casualties the American forces on the first firing line appear to have been replaced by fresh troops on and after February 28 when at 3 p.m. the enemy again began an intense attack.

Every Member Fighting

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 1.—Japanese military employees and laborers holding the Nidaniwa sector on Yiojima Island have carried out close-quarter assaults against the enemy side-by-side with the members of the Navy Landing Parties, blasting the enemy rank and file as well as their munitions. The stubbornness of Japanese resistance in this area is illustrated by the fact that only after the last Japanese soldier at the advance positions had been killed could the enemy make ground.

On February 27, the Japanese Garrison dauntlessly held out at their front line along the Southern Jetty and Tabaruzaka, never yielding an inch of ground in the face of incessant enemy attacks. On the same day, a total of 150 enemy warships of various sizes as well as transports were seen assembled around the island and fleet bombardment was continued with undiminished fierceness.

Japanese, U.S. Warships Clash

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, March 1.—Squadrons of Japanese ships encountering enemy torpedo boat flotillas, nearly 10 times their own strength, in the channel between Halmahera and Morotai Island on the night of February 28 inflicted heavy damage on several of the enemy torpedo boats in fierce engagements and repulsed the rest.

PRINCE BEY OF RUMANIA [illegible] TO FORM NEW CABINET

[illegible] Member of Truce Commis[illegible] Soviet Interference In Bucharest Reported

Special to the Nippon Times

[illegible], March 1.—King Michael II of Rumania has ordered Prince Abul Sir Bey to form a new government, according to a Bucharest report. Prince Sir Bey, 75, was a member of the Rumanian Armistice commission which went to Moscow last August and was one of the four Rumanians who signed the armistice with the "Big Three" anti-Axis Powers.

[illegible] Yalta Decisions

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Events in Rumania are a "test for Yalta," it was declared by The New York Times, according to a New York dispatch. Pointing to reports to the effect that armed Communist gangs in Rumania are trying to establish a Soviet-sponsored government, The New York Times draws attention to the fact that at Yalta all three partners to the conference had assumed responsibility that governments are to be established according to democratic principles with the result that it is incompatible with the Yalta decisions if one partner tries to enforce its form of government on a country.

Meanwhile, Reuter declared according to a London report that the settlement of the Rumanian Government crisis caused by the resignation of Premier-General Nicolae Radescu is for King Michael alone to decide, but the Inter-Allied Control Commission will likely play a role in the matter.

It was pointed out that Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar H.A.Y. Vyshinsky, who is at present in Bucharest, will intervene in the matter to establish a government of "National Unity," the paper continued.

London diplomatic quarters, according to Reuter, deem it improbable that a "National Democratic Front" government will be formed although the Leftist elements have brought about Radescu's resignation. Nevertheless, it is expected that the Leftists will have a greater influence in the coming Rumanian Government.

11 Rumanian Officers Fired

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The Bucharest radio tonight broadcast a special communique issued by the Rumanian War Office announcing the dismissal of 11 senior army officers including eight generals on the ground that they have pursued a personal policy at variance with that of the Government and of the Rumanian people, according to a Bucharest report.

AUSTRALIA LACKS RUBBER

Nation Warned of Tire Shortage, Conservation Steps Pressing

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—There is no prospect of any substantial improvement in the supply of tires for civilian vehicles and further stringent conservation of all rubber goods is necessary in view of the serious shortage of this commodity was the gist of the statement made in the Australian Lower House today, on behalf of the Minister for supply, according to a dispatch received here from Melbourne.

The Government is at present faced with three problems, according to the statement. First is the shortage of carbon black which is essential for manufacture of rubber goods; secondly is the pressing need of converting machinery for synthetic rubber to other uses which will cause a further reduction in the output; and thirdly, the dire shortage of manpower.

European Crisis Worsens

Domei

GENEVA, March 1.—The crisis in France, Holland, Belgium and Yugoslavia, the complaints of French Provisional General Charles de Gaulle, the serious controversies among the Greeks, and the discord in Italy are [illegible] reasons for the British and American isolationists to declare that the European home front is entirely hopeless, writes Vernon Bartlett in the News Chronicle.

He said that millions of Europeans are suffering from cold and hunger [illegible] each of the "liberated" countries is demanding immediate help. In the meantime he stated that the [illegible] themselves are suffering from shortage of many important things [illegible] have to put up with the many [illegible] imposed on by war.

[illegible] Petain's Assets

[illegible] March 1.—The French [illegible] Government under Provisional President Charles de Gaulle decided [illegible] today to confiscate [illegible] and assets of Marshal [illegible] Chief of State, and [illegible] members of the Vichy [illegible] according to a Paris dispatch.

De Gaulle Decides To Reestablish Ties With Bonomi Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The French Provisional Government announced today it has decided to reestablish direct diplomatic relations with the Italian Bonomi Government, according to a Paris report. This announcement follows the Bonomi Government's recognition that the Convention of 1896 which gave the Italians in Tunisia special privileges are null and void. The representative of each Government will have the status of a diplomat but not the title of ambassador.

REFUSAL OF DE GAULLE TO MEET F.D.R. REVEALED

French Officials Maintain Secrecy As to Reasons For Non-Acceptance

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—The refusal of Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, to meet President Roosevelt on his homeward voyage from Yalta, became known to the public in spite of the request made by the French Government to the American Embassy to ensure the secrecy of the matter, according to a report of the Times correspondent in Paris on February 19.

Maintaining that they are still bound by secrecy, French official circles offer no comment as to the reasons for De Gaulle's refusal. As a matter of fact, little comment is necessary, for the refusal could be foreseen as most logical in accordance with the attitude expressed by the French Government in a note delivered to Washington, London and Moscow on January 13.

According to this note, if the great Powers intended to help France, she should have been invited to attend the Crimea Conference. It has been argued that as the anti-Axis countries would have to make France a party to the major decisions taken; they should have given her the opportunity to discuss them.

At the same time the French Government recalled the repeated declaration that decisions in the formulation of which France, not having participated as an equal and an effective partner, would, nevertheless, have to be regarded by France as binding upon her.

It is to be noted that the invitation to meet President Roosevelt was not in the name of the three powers nor did it contain any reference to the Crimea Conference. It was extended by Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador in Paris, at 9 p.m. on February 12 and the answer was required by 6 p.m. on February 13.

This allowed De Gaulle less than 24 hours to consider the matter. The shortness of the time given for consideration evidently carried certain weight at the council meeting which took place on February 12 when the majority of the ministers supported De Gaulle's decision to refuse, though it is believed that Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, strongly urged an acceptance.

It was also argued that if it was to be a courtesy visit, Paris should have been the place chosen. Such was the tenor of the reply given to the Ambassador who was told that the French people would not understand De Gaulle's receiving President Roosevelt at any place but Paris.

SENATE PASSES WALLACE

Nomination Finally Approved After Much Controversy

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Following President Franklin D. Roosevelt's report on the Crimea Conference, the United States Senate today approved the appointment of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President, as Secretary of Commerce, says a Washington dispatch. The vote was 56 to 32.

It may be noted in this connection that the Senate had been showing an attitude of non-confidence toward Wallace; for example, in its plenary session, it decided to deprive the Commerce Department of supervisory rights over large financial establishments. In today's vote, Wallace's appointment was opposed by most of the Republican Senators who are dissatisfied with his economic policies.

Vice-Adm. McCain on Leave

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Vice-Admiral John McCain, Commander of the United States 2nd Task Force which had been in operation in South China Sea waters from October, last year, until the middle part of January as a part of the Third Fleet under command of Admiral William Halsey, returned to the United States yesterday on a leave of absence after entrusting his command of the task force to Vice-Admiral MacMitscher, Commander of the 58th Task Force, on January 26 according to a dispatch from San Diego.

CHURCHILL ON DEFENSIVE, IS IMPRESSION IN BERLIN

British Impotence Demonstrated in Polish Question, Other Points Dubious, Is Reaction

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—In the Wilhelmstrasse, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons is considered as an all-out defense speech in which he tried to conceal from the Parliament the fact that Britain had given in to Premier Josef Stalin on all points at the Yalta Conference. By stressing the alleged success achieved on the part of England at the conference, Churchill in reality only underlined the British weakness. Churchill hopes that the U.S.A. will cover Britain's weak points. However, the Yalta communique showed clearly that the Americans are not in the least inclined to endanger their relations with the Soviet Union by supporting the British endeavors. The results of Yalta are definitely a Soviet Russian success.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, referring to Churchill's remarks about England's intended treatment of Germany after the war, stated that such a matter was absolutely uninteresting for the Reich Government. In connection with the question of the eastern German provinces which, according to Churchill, are to be surrendered to Poland, the spokesman pointed out that the war had not yet been won by the enemies. Only the coming battles would show whether Churchill actually was already in a position to deal with such territorial questions.

Churchill's utterances about the Polish problems were described by the spokesman as weak. From Churchill's statements the spokesman drew the conclusion that England had completely capitulated to the Soviet demands as regards Poland.

As the second weak point in Churchill's speech, the spokesman described the "bashful presentation of Churchill's and Roosevelt's Arab excursion." The conviction was prevailing at the Wilhelmstrasse that no accord was reached at Yalta on the future regulation of the Arab area and that subsequently there would still be strong rivalry on the Arab question between England, the U.S.A., and France. Moscow, too, had not yet spoken the last word in this question. The British endeavor to outmaneuver France in the Levante under the camouflage of a Pan-Arabian Union was reflected by Churchill's words.

The spokesman also stressed that Churchill no longer talked about southeastern Europe, with the exception of Greece, because this territory was now a purely Soviet-Russian sphere of interest.

The argument, used by the British Premier in connection with the future construction of security decided at Yalta, namely that this was still being examined by the Chinese and French, was very strongly doubted.

Concerning Churchill's treatment of the Polish question, the conviction prevails in the Wilhelmstrasse that Churchill himself was realizing the dubious character of the solution presented by him. The way in which this great European problem was being solved was tantamount to the political bankruptcy of the policy which England had been pursuing since 1939.

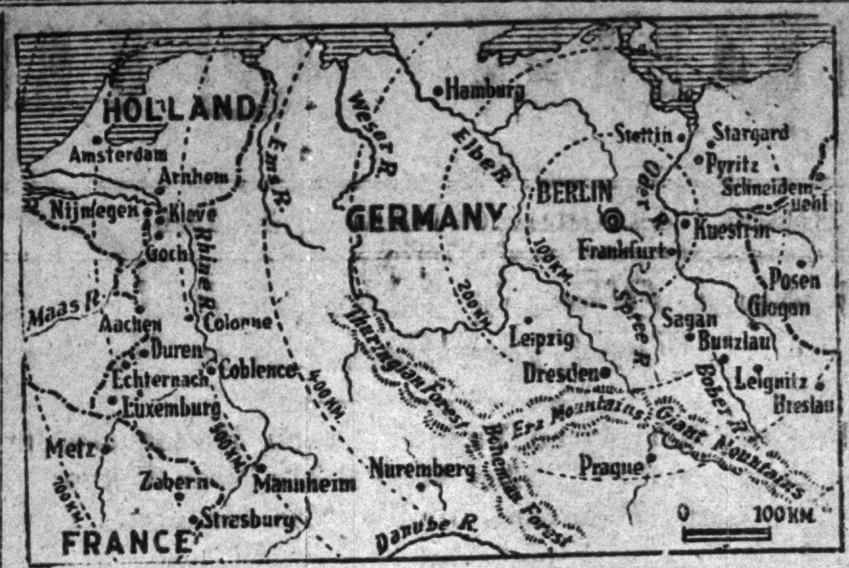
This view is evidently shared by a number of members of the British House of Commons. The sharp criticism by these member of the British Government's attitude in the Polish questions, will, however, hardly save Poland which is now handed over to Moscow for Bolshevization, by the same England which went to war for the protection of Poland's territorial integrity. Conservative member McEwen merely stated a fact when he pointed out that the Yalta agreement is not an agreement but a complete British surrender to the dictates of Moscow. The debate in the House of Commons regarding Poland might indeed be described as a "test case" since it has demonstrated to the world that England not only lacks power to prevent the annexation by the Soviet Union of its smaller neighbors but by signing a formal agreement is even willing to sanction such violation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The complete impotence of the British Government, which is no longer able to pursue an independent policy, is in fact clearly demonstrated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's subjugation to the dictates of Moscow at the Yalta Conference.

The fact that purely German eastern provinces were to be handed over to Poland is regarded in the Wilhelmstrasse as providing a hotbed for new European conflicts and war.

Returning to Chungking Post

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Ambassador A. S. Paniushikin, Soviet envoy to Chungking who had returned home due to illness, is shortly expected to take up his post again at Chungking, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking.



KUNMING IS SPRINGBOARD FOR AMERICAN STRATEGY

Base for Military, Supply Control; Chungking Relegated To Secondary Role

By M. MORITA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, March 1.—Chungking is yielding its place to Kunming as the center of resistance against the Japanese, and Chungking leaders have begun to rush to Kunming, the offices left in Chungking being only those connected with diplomacy or those not directly connected with the war. A new center, which may yet prove fatal to Chungking, has now been established at Kunming, a city in an outlying part of southwestern China and the starting point of the so-called Stilwell Route.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt replaced General Joseph Stilwell with Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who in concert with Major-General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and Donald Nelson, Roosevelt's special representative, has emasculated the Chungking regime in less than six months, and created a huge American bridgehead at Kunming. At this center, the headquarters of the Chungking army, the headquarters of the U.S. forces in China, and the U.S. headquarters in general for China have now been established.

The requirements of strategy have relegated politics and economy to a secondary position. On his arrival in China last autumn, Lieutenant-General Wedemeyer declared that a plan had already been made to prevent the defeat of the Chungking army, which statement meant the creation of a general headquarters for the Chungking army. Seeing that the defeats of the Chungking forces were due to the confusion on the part of the Chungking military command, as well as to the inadequate cooperation among the commanders, the establishment of a general headquarters, along with the creation of large war zones, was designed as a remedy for this weakness of the Chungking forces.

The reshuffle of the war zones began with the creation of the Kweichow War Zone under Tang En-po, followed by the establishment of the Southeastern War Zone under Ku Chu-tung and of the Northwestern War Zone under Li Tsun-jen, the general headquarters directing the operations in the three war zones. The appointment of General Ho Ying-chin to the post of Commander-in-Chief forms an important step in the unification of the Chungking military command, but the selection of Kunming as the seat for the headquarters of the Chungking forces, with a strong American influence, is of doubtful advantage to Chungking.

Even should Chungking be lost, Kunming, which is the starting point of the Stilwell Road and the air route to India, will remain, it is true, as the center of resistance, but should Kunming be demolished by the Japanese Forces the last American air base in China would disappear. The concentration of twenty divisions in the Kunming area should be interpreted not so much as a preparation for cooperation with the American forces landing on the China coast as a strengthening of defense for the American position at Kunming.

Prominence is given to the role to be played at Kunming by Major General Robert McClure, Deputy Chief of Staff in China. His assignment to Kunming, announced in the latter part of January, revealed the American intentions at the headquarters of the Chungking army. The American officers sent from Kunming will supervise the Chungking forces, interfering in their operations, with the object of turning Kunming area into garrison troops for Kunming on account of the dominant position established by the Americans at the headquarters of Ho Ying-chin.

As to the supplies to China, however, McClure, in cooperation with Wedemeyer, made an agreement with Chungking, limiting them for the time being to munitions. On February 13, the establishment of an American supply headquarters at Kunming was announced by McClure, who declared, in spite of opposition from Chungking, that the creation of this headquarters was necessary, since much could not be expected from the Burma route. All the American supplies must pass through the hands of the American headquarters, so the position of Ho Ying-chin at Kunming is anything but enviable.

Kunming, dominated by the Americans, has the fate of Chungking in its hands. The Chungking regime has been deprived of control over the Stilwell Road, receiving instead American intervention, both military and economic. The economic intervention established, ostensibly as a war measure is paving the way for the penetration of American capital after the war. Deprived of real power both in the military and economic spheres, Chungking has thus been condemned to a secondary role.

STALIN MAY VISIT LONDON

Likely to Make Trip After Europe War Ends; F.D.R. May Go Too

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The possibility that Premier Josef Stalin may visit London was hinted at by President Roosevelt at a press interview when he declared that the British Government hopes that Premier Stalin, shortly after the termination of the European War, will visit England, says a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile Reuter's political correspondent claims that Roosevelt may visit London this coming summer, says a London report. Roosevelt hopes to be a guest of the King at Buckingham Palace, the correspondent added.

May Open Frisco Parley

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—President Roosevelt, who on Wednesday returned to Washington from the Crimea Conference, told newspapermen that he will personally either open or close the San Francisco Conference scheduled to start on April 25, says a Washington report.

The President expressed satisfaction over the Conference but was upset that President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government had not accepted the invitation to meet him. Asked whether he will see De Gaulle, the President declared that he will be happy to meet him but at present no plans have been made for such a meeting.

STERILIZATION BILL URGED

Proposal Affects Loyal Japanese Internees in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—A legislation calling for the sterilization of Japanese internees detained in isolation because they are considered by the American authorities to be unwavering in their loyalty to Japan, was recently introduced to the United States Congress, according to a Washington dispatch.

The sponsor of this shameful bill, which may be said to be the most outrageous in the whole history of civilization, was Jed Johnson, Democrat of Oklahoma.

The whole thing was brought to public notice for the first time in a report of the Revenue Committee of the House of Representatives made public on February 27. The bill was proposed when the question of closing down the internment camp where the Japanese in question were accommodated, was being discussed by the Revenue Committee. In making the proposal, Johnson is reported to have said:

"The United States is according too good a treatment to the Japanese internees. The American public is already tired of this.

"At least those Japanese internees who are unwavering in their loyalty to Japan and hence are detained in the isolation internment camp, should be rendered incapable of reproduction. Congress should allocate the expenditure necessary for their sterilization."

Chungking Warns Residents

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—The Chungking Air Defense Headquarters again issued warnings to residents with no urgent reasons for remaining in the capital to evacuate as with better weather conditions bombing raids would become more frequent, it was learned from a Chungking dispatch. The present population of Chungking totals 1,300,000 while there is only accomodation for 400,000 people in the raid shelters.

STETTINIUS TO CONDEMN ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

U.S. State Secretary Also to Support Action of Mexico Meet Against Franco

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 1.—At the Inter-American Foreign Ministers' conference in Mexico City, United States Secretary of State Edward Stettinius will go on record as condemning Argentina, and will second the unanimous action taken by the conference members in the condemnation of the Franco Government of Spain, according to a dispatch from the Mexican capital.

It is stated that Franco's Government maintains a very strong influence on Argentina in particular and all Latin America in general and that Spain aided in secret German infiltration into Latin America. Spanish and German agents have gone to Argentina. The Spanish and Argentine Governments, it is said, have begun as blood brothers.

Another resolution has been introduced which will put the conference on record as wanting a democratic constitution to return to Spain.

Continuing, the dispatch said that the Republics of South America did not wish to resume diplomatic relations with Argentina unless the country moved toward democracy. But they were not sure whether the United States would maintain a strong position or become satisfied with minor concessions. It was felt that the entire question should be discussed openly among the American republics and that some decision should be made.

Previously the United States had indicated no willingness to discuss the question and refused to permit diplomatic recognition of Argentina, defining the conditions by which Argentina could get recognition.

Changes Wanted in Plan

In the meanwhile, according to other reports, Mexico has 28 changes to propose in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Brazil also has changes to propose. Altogether nine Latin American nations want to amend the Dumbarton Oaks plan in consultation with the United States Government. The nature of the desired changes is not yet known.

Other problems to be discussed at the current conference at Mexico City and later at San Francisco will be the exchange of goods, information and other forms of economic and cultural cooperation.

Another topic of discussion at the conference is freedom of information. In regard to this point, the United States has introduced a resolution, according to which 1) all countries should allow all correspondents to gather freely whatever information they choose; 2) the correspondents shall be free to transmit such information without undue control from the officials concerned and 3) that the nations should work together to secure the same freedom of information elsewhere in the world.

For example, one of the most rigid censorships is practised in Brazil. Brazil has held correspondents responsible for what they send out of the country and has expelled them when the information did not please the government officials.

In this connection, the New York Times has reported that Brazil is understood to have agreed to support the American resolution.

ANTI-AXIS RANKS SWELL

Iceland, Holland May Join Cause of United Nations

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Iceland and the Netherlands may join the anti-Axis in declaring war against the Axis before the deadline which falls on midnight tonight, according to a London dispatch. The report said that by this action, Iceland is trying to gain the right to become one of the United Nations. It was also reported that although Syria has declared war on the Axis, the Syrian Government has shown no indication of any request for membership in the United Nations.

Iran Declares War

Domei

ZURICH, March 1.—The Government of Iran has declared war on Japan as from February 28, according to a Teheran dispatch. Iran is already in a state of war with Germany.

Saudi Arabia Also Joins

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—The Saudi Arabia Legation in London announced that Saudi Arabia had declared war against Japan and Germany today, according to a London report. However the announcement added that the two cities of Mecca and Medina would remain unarmed and maintain neutrality.

Agree on Surrender Issue

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—Resorting to the same sort of propaganda adopted by the Anglo-American countries, Foreign Vice-Minister Wu Kuo-ting of the Chungking regime in a press interview today is reported to have declared that the imposition of unconditional surrender on Japan was the policy agreed upon by all the anti-Axis countries.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 1

In the Slovac mountains east of Altsohl and at Briesen the Soviets launched numerous attacks without, however, scoring any substantial success. The battle in Silesia is confined to the Goldberg and Lauban areas. Our panzer grenadiers also yesterday frustrated the Soviet breakthrough toward the mountain entrances.

The garrison at Breslau is engaged in heavy street fighting with the enemy who has broken in from the south, but on the edge of the town of Guben renewed Soviet attacks broke down. North of Arnswalde the attacking Soviet groups, supported by tanks, forced their way to the northern bank of the Isna River where they were checked by our defense fire.

In Eastern Pomerania the enemy yesterday tried to evade the danger of his threatened flanks by expanding his penetration area. The enemy tanks, cavalry and infantry formations, however, were only able to push our barrier fronts slightly back south of Bublitz and southeast of Rummelsburg.

The garrison of Posen under the command of Major General Gonell fought to the last after four weeks of heroic fighting. In the central fortifications of the town, compressed within the most narrow area, the brave garrison succumbed to the numerical superiority of the enemy after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The battle in East Prussia again flared up on the whole southern front with considerable employment of material on the part of the enemy. Our brave divisions everywhere frustrated the breakthrough attempts of the enemy with only slight losses of territory and annihilated 88 enemy tanks.

In Samland, enemy losses during the offensive fighting amounted to 602 prisoners, 5,630 troops killed, 60 tanks, 164 guns, 318 anti-tank guns and 168 trench mortars captured or destroyed. In face of our firm defense the enemy yesterday in the 5th battle of Kurland ceased his vain attempts at breaking through to Libau. In the course of this battle the Soviets lost, during the eights days of fighting 19,000 men, 301 tanks and innumerable guns.

In the west the British and Canadians, despite employing a tremendous amount of material and men between the Meuse and the lower Rhine, succeeded also yesterday in gaining only a few kilometers of ground in the direction of Kalkar. Their attack southeast of Goch failed.

Under the strong pressure of the unceasingly attacking 9th American Army, but unshakable in their determination, our troops are fighting on a line running from the area west of Duelken to the Erft section and reaching the Roer again south of Dueren. The enemy attempts to break through this front were frustrated at the focal point on either side of Rheydt and in the Grevenbroich sector.

The Americans also continued their attacks in numerous other sections of the Western Front. North of the Showeifel and on the Pruem River these were only of local importance. Southeast of Bittburg the enemy despite stubborn resistance of our troops scored few indentations in the direction of the Kyll River. Heavy fighting started south of Trier with the opponent attacking from out of his Saar bridgehead in a northerly direction. In the west, 82 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In embittered air battles over the western fighting area, especially in the sector of the upper Rhine, 10 enemy raiders were shot down.

In an operation lasting from the night of February 26 to the next day the enemy around our fortress at Gironde carried out a number of thrusts against our advanced positions. All attacks were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy.

The towns of Kassel, Hagen and other localities in Westphalia as well as in the Gelsenkirchen area yesterday were the targets of Anglo-American terror raiders. Last night the British dropped bombs on Berlin and also in the southern German area.

In the battle against the enemy rear and supply communications the Navy and Luftwaffe during February sank 54 ships totaling 283,480 tons, two cruisers, 12 destroyers and escorts vessels, six patrol boats and one motor torpedo-boat. Moreover, 16 ships, displacing 94,900 tons as well as one cruiser and three escort vessels were torpedoed. These successes have mostly been achieved by submarines.

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CURTIN EMPHASIZES TIES BINDING COMMONWEALTH

Informs Lower House Harmony With Other Dominions Vital Point in His Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—In the Australian House of Representatives Prime Minister John Curtin stressed that Australia's foreign policy must always harmonize with the policy of the British Commonwealth as a whole, and that the duties of his government have been to offer advice, to state its views, to criticize, and to indicate for the maintenance of friendly relationship what it thought should be done, says a Canberra report.

The aims of the Australian Government's postwar policy on national security, Curtin said, were: an adequate defense policy, maximum cooperation and defense among the members of the British Commonwealth, effective cooperation and collective security on a world and regional basis, and the enactment of a domestic defense and security policy on an all-party basis.

It was also reported that before the Australian and New Zealand delegates go to the San Francisco Conference they will have a preliaison conference with other British Empire representatives, but Australia will not be a party to any attempt to set up a British Empire bloc, it was added.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Canberra reported that 15 men and women who will attend the San Francisco Conference as consultants for the Australian Government's delegates, Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde and External Affairs Minister Herbert Evatt, were named today.

Four of these consultants are already in the United States, namely, Sir Frederic Eggleston, Australian Minister to the United States, Lieutenant General Sir John Lavarack, the leader of the Australian Military Mission, Air Marshal Richard Williams, member of the same mission, and Naval Attache Commander H. Sturgeon.

Chungking Sifting Army

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Chungking War Minister General Chen Cheng revealed that in the measures adopted by him to sift the army, weeding out units considered unfit for combat while strengthening others with greater fighting possibilities, 296,000 soldiers had been released from the army, according to a Chungking report.

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[illegible]TION WILL EXPEDITE NEW PARTY FORMATION

Preparatory Body Meeting Next Week—Kobayashi Stresses Need of Political Unity

The first meeting of the preparatory committee for the organization of a new political party is expected to be held on March 8 or 9.

The committee will be composed of about 300 persons representing various circles throughout the country. Some 3,000 letters of invitation will be sent by Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, who resigned from his concurrent post as Minister of State without Portfolio on Thursday. The committee will then be divided into sub-committees which will be commissioned with the task of drafting a declaration and regulations of the proposed political party and of working out its structural organization as well as of deciding its name and choosing its leader. Preparations will be rushed and the inaugural meeting of the party are expected to be held by March 20.

The purpose of establishing the party is to muster the will of the people to cope with the critical situation and it will be an all-nation single party.

Explaining the motive of his resignation as Minister without Portfolio, Admiral Kobayashi stated on Thursday that he wanted to strip himself of the additional Government post in order to concentrate his energies on the task of forming the new party. He expressed his earnest wishes that his idea will be approved by many persons and the proposed party speedily established.

Admiral Kobayashi stressed the urgent necessity of concentrating the nation's political ability thereby to assist the Administration in carrying out the policies to cope with the present crisis. He added that the proposed party must be formed on the spontaneous will and strength of the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

ANTI-CHIANG MOVE PUSHED

2 Powerful Factions in Kwangchow Bay Area Cooperate

Domei

CANTON, March 1.—The anti-Chiang movement is gaining momentum in the Kwangchow Bay area following Chungking's recent loss of the southwestern war zone to the Japanese Forces. This movement was started by a group having connections with military leaders of the now defunct 19th Route Army of China and is being supported by influential Chinese militarymen who deserted Chungking.

These men organized a Chinese Kuomintang Relief Commission, and are rallying local bandits and volunteers under their banner. Another group of people dissatisfied with Chungking leaders has also been formed and their organization is known as the "Kwangchow Bay Popular Revolutionary Self-Government Commission". This group is mainly catering to Chinese farmers. The two factions now are cooperating in the anti-Chiang movement.

Noteworthy among other objectives of these "revolutionary" groups is their absolute antagonism against Chiang Kai-shek's policy of the Chungking-U.S. joint front against Japan, stressing that China should follow a negative policy against Japan by making America and Britain fight Japan.

HYAKUTAKE GIVEN POST

Appointed President of Kyushu Imperial University

Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, retired, on Thursday was appointed President of Kyushu Imperial University succeeding Bunroku Arakawa, who had resigned, it was announced by the Government the same day.

Admiral Hyakutake is a brother of Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, former Grand Chamberlain, and formerly occupied high naval posts, including the president of the Naval Staff College, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station and was a member of the Supreme War Council. He is the second naval officer to assume the presidency of an Imperial University, the first being the late Vice-Admiral Yuzuru Hiraga, President of Tokyo Imperial University.

Indonesians Voice Resolve

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 27.—At the closing session of the seventh meeting of the Central Council of Java yesterday, a resolution was adopted expressing the firm determination of the Council to forge ahead to prosecute the current war and realize the long-cherished independence for the Indonesians. The resolution in [illegible] "The day for the [illegible] of our independence is [illegible] the independence of [illegible] successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia. The Anglo-Americans who exploited the Indonesians for many centuries are planning to make a comeback. In view of the gravity of the war situation, all the Indonesians are unflinchingly resolved to forge ahead in the spirit of the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese Forces, to realize their independence. With the motto "Independence or Death" we will exert our greatest efforts to attain our goal.

Promotion Revealed For Prince Chichibu Among Army Shifts

His Imperial Highness Prince Colonel Yasuhito Chichibu has been promoted to the rank of Major General, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday. It was also announced that Lieutenant General Kengo Noda, Inspector General of Military Education, has been concurrently appointed Director General of the Army Mechanized and Armored Force Headquarters, while Major General Masanori Hasegawa has been appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Utsunomiya Division.

MANCHOU MINISTRIES SET

Forming New Organs for National Labor and Welfare From Mar. 15

Domei

HSINKING, March 1.—Conforming with the recent enforcement of the wartime labor policies, the Manchoukuo Government has decided to abolish the present Civil Welfare Ministry and to establish in its place the National Labor and Welfare Ministries from March 15.

The National Labor Ministry will consist of the Ministerial Secretariat and Offices of Mobilization and Equipment while the present Labor Service Bureau will be converted into the General Headquarters of the National Labor Service Corps. Incidental to this change, readjustment will be effected in the labor administration of the provincial, municipal and prefectural governments and in Mukden Province especially, the Labor Service Board will be established.

The Welfare Ministry will be charged with general administration for the people's welfare and will be comprised of the Offices of Labor Service, Welfare, Hygiene and Opium Smoking Prohibition.

ENEMY NATIONALS BARRED

Cannot Enter Shanghai Area for Refugees Without Nationality

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 28.—From March 1 the enemy nationals in Shanghai who are marked by the pink band worn on the arm, will not be permitted to enter the Area for Refugees Without Nationality.

The step has been necessitated by the frequency with which the enemy nationals, taking advantage of the fact that the authorities interested are showing a large measure of liberality toward them and do not detain them, having them wear a pink-colored arm-band to distinguish them from others, enter the Area for Refugees Without Nationality and spread untrue reports about the development of the international situation among the dwellers in the area.

The increase in the tendency for these enemy nationals to carry on economic activities of a speculative nature with the plan of causing disturbance in the economic life of Shanghai also had to do with the present decision to restrict their freedom.

TIENTSIN CITIZENS DONATE

¥4 Million Offered by Chosenese for Plane Fund

Domei

TIENTSIN, February 28.—With ¥4,000,000 donated by 7,000 local Chosenese residents and ¥2,300,000 by the local branch of the North China Textile Association, the campaign at present being carried on by 1,800,000 Japanese and Chinese citizens in this city for the contribution of funds toward the production of aircraft is well on its way to attain its goal in the very near future.

These donations are being handled by the local chapter of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and also directly through local Army and Navy authorities. It is noteworthy that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia local Japanese and Chinese residents have donated 739 aircraft.

Yiojima Warriors Encouraged

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on behalf of the House on March 1 sent a telegram of encouragement to the Japanese soldiers on Yiojima.

U.S., BRITAIN EXPLOITING CHAOS IN 'FREED' AREAS

Economic Enslavement of Peoples Is Objective of Currency Offensive, Asahi Says

America and Britain are carrying out an unscrupulous currency offensive against other countries with the object of bringing about their disintegration through vicious inflation, points out the Asahi. The article follows:

"With the cry of 'Liberty Through Emancipation,' Anglo-American forces have carried out invasion operations in southern Italy and northern Africa against the European continent. Has 'Liberty Through Emancipation' been brought about in the countries which have become victims of the Anglo-American invasion? The thing which is more important to America and England than the defeat of Germany is the economic enslavement by them of entire Europe. Many countries suffering in the depths of utter exhaustion, have been deceived by the honeyed words of America and England, promising loans of money and commodities. What treatment has been given to these countries by America and England once they had succumbed? It is too late now for these nations to accuse America and England for not having lived up to their pomises.

"It is but natural that military scrips, with responsibility clarified, are temporarily used by the military forces of a nation after invading an enemy country. The military scrips which had been issued by the Anglo-American armies on the occasion of their landing operations in southern Italy and northern Africa, however, were unscrupulous counterfeits which demanded only sacrifices from the invaded countries.

"On the occasion of the landing operations in Italy in July 1943, Anglo-American forces issued military scrips, after devaluating the lira by 83 per cent. Military scrips totalling a gigantic sum of 87,500 million lira had been circulated by the Anglo-American forces in Italy up to August 1944.

Italian People Burdened

"Even the Italian Government was not able to endure such a situation in silence. This Government demanded that the governments of America and England extend loans to Italy which would correspond to the total expenses which the Italian Government had to shoulder for the maintenance of the Anglo-American forces in occupied Italy. Roosevelt explained that the military scrips would be recalled from circulation utilizing the Italian loans established in the United States. Even if the military scrips should be recovered entirely from circulation, however, the burdens resulting from their issuance will all lie on the shoulders of the Italian people.

"America and England used military scrips called the 'Invasion Franc' on the occasion of landing in Normandy. These military scrips were divided into eight kinds, ranging from 2 to 5,000 francs. The total issue of these military scrips amounted to 82 billion francs. When the De Gaulle Government was established in Paris, it compromised with America and England on the following conditions regarding the disposal of these military scrips.

(1) The right to issue currency should be transferred to the De Gaulle Government.

(2) Currency issued by the Anglo-American forces should be taken over by the De Gaulle Government, and their exchange with the newly issued currency should be recognized.

(3) However, the sum which had been previouly issued and the sum which would thereafter be paid to the Anglo-American forces should be considered obligations of the governments of America and England.

"Compared with the prewar exchange rate, a lowering of 12 per cent vis-a-vis England and of 8 per cent vis-a-vis America resulted.

"On the occasion of invading Belgium, America and England concluded an agreement with the Belgian exile Government that all currency necessary to the Anglo-American forces during the invasion should be provided by the Belgian Government. The Belgian Exile Government presented the old currency in its possession, the new paper currency printed in London, and the new coins minted in America for this purpose.

"The Belgian franc was temporarily used by the Anglo-American forces in Holland.

"Gigantic sums of military scrips thus flooded various countries, bringing about the dread vicious inflation.

"We shall first see how conditions were in Italy in this connection. The 83 per cent devaluation of the lira means the same as ¥100 becoming ¥17. In addition to military scrips totaling a sum of 87,500 million lire, investigations revealed that the former lira amounted to 260 billions at the end of last year. A healthy and stabilized national livelihood can never be established in such a situation.

"Rising of prices is a general phenomenon. The famous Italian macaroni rose in price 110-fold. A single egg cost 35 lire, 1 kilo of sugar 400 lire, 1 kilo of butter 350 lire, 1 lb. of white bread 45 lire, and one pair of shoes 5,000 lire. This was the price situation in autumn of last year. A laborer only earned 30 lire for a whole day's work which was not even sufficient to buy a single egg.

"Rome's normal population of one million suddenly increased to over two million, with a deluge of refugees pouring into the city. Although Rome must have 50,000 tons of foodstuffs a month by all means she only receives a little over 20,000 tons. This means that a person in Rome only receives rations corresponding to 500 calories in general. The majority of these foodstuffs is disappearing in the black market moreover.

"Unemployed workers are flooding the city as a result of the destruction and drafting of transportation organs and factories. Ten per cent of the population of Rome or 200,000 persons, have nothing to eat. Even if they succeed in finding work, with their day's wages of only 30 lire they cannot buy themselves a meal which cost from 200 to 300 lire.

French Food Situation

"Aside from the military scrips, the circulation of notes issued by the Bank of France totaled over 660 billion francs, while the exchange value of the franc against the pound and the dollar has deteriorated. The food situation in France has, moreover, become evermore stringent. Transportation organs cannot be utilized by the people in general. Coal mines in northern France have been taken over by America and England. There is not a single piece of coal to be obtained at present in Paris. American soldiers, taking advantage of the commodity shortage, are stealing war materials. They sell these stolen war materials at exorbitant prices. Numerous cases of such profiteering have been discovered and brought before the martial court. America and England had spread propaganda to the effect that the current vicious inflation and food shortage in France had originated from the time when France was under German occupation. Fredrick Crawford, former president of the Industrial Federation of America, on January 5 reported as follows to the American Government, on his inspection tour.

"It is an exaggeration to state that the French, Belgians and other peoples suffered under German occupation. On the contrary, France had enjoyed a consumption boom under the Germans." He has thus exposed the propaganda manufactured by his own country.

Vicious Inflation in Greece

"It is Greece now which is suffering from a vicious inflation reminiscent of that which attacked Germany after the first World War. Greece had been heading toward inflation; this was suddenly aggravated by the landing of Anglo-American forces last September. The currency which had merely totaled 21 billion drachma during the German occupation reached the astronomical figure of 3,000,000,000,000,000,000 drachma at the end of last year after a lapse of only six months. Currency credit has utterly disappeared in Greece.

"For instance, three cigarettes cost 5 million drachma last autumn. The new Greek Government with the aid of the British Government issued the new drachma on gold reserves recently. The Government is attempting to solve the currency problem at an exchange rate of one pound sterling equalling 600 new drachma and one new drachma equalling 50 billion old drachma. It is, however, difficult to bring about a stabilization of currency because of the existing unstable political situation. The people are facing starvation.

"A new currency agreement was concluded by Belgium with England last October with the object of stabilizing currency, which had tripled the sum 185 billion francs during the German occupation. The Belgian Government announced new measures in accordance with this currency agreement.

"In other words, the circulation of 10,000-franc, 1,000-franc, 500-franc and 100-franc notes of the Bank of Belgium was to stop from October 13, 1944, to be exchanged with new bank notes. The exchange limit of the new bank notes has been decided at 2,000 francs per person. Excess cash over this limit of 40 per cent or more has become provisionally frozen while excess cash of 60 per cent of more than the limit has become permanently frozen. A wartime excessive profit tax has also been imposed on such excess cash. Freezing of cash means actually confiscation in this case. The Belgian people became infuriated because taxes were imposed on them above this confiscation of their money.

Belgians Demonstrate

"Confusion overcame the entire country as a result of the economic oppression by England. All commercial transactions were suspended in Brussels. The value of old bank notes deteriorated to the extreme. The people suffering from shortages of food and fuel, appeared on the streets and went on a 'starvation march' before government buildings.

"Vicious inflation is accelerated everywhere because of the irresponsible currency policy of America and England in occupied territories. This is after all the working of the sinister design of America and England to compel the peoples of the occupied territories to solely depend on them for their livelihood by nailing the lesser nations to the dollar and the pound during the inflation. Such are the miserable conditions in the countries which capitulated to America and England. The entire livelihood of the peoples in these countries is dependent upon their acceptance of the role of slaves of America and England. These are actual examples of the crimes of America and England against their own race. The Pacific Problem Investigation Society of America recently published a plan to dispose of Japan after the war. It is but too clear what the Americans will do to the Japanese whom they have not considered as human beings in the past."

Chiang Troops Ired by 'Coolie' Treatment Clash With British in Area South of Bhamo

By N. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA BASE, February 28.—Angered by the British and American troops toward the Chungking forces, about 200 Chungking troops made a surprise attack on a British unit, about 100 men strong, in the vicinity of Tonka, south of Bhamo, on February 15. A conflict, lasting two days, ensued, in which the British side suffered 85 men in killed and the Chungking 50.

The immediate cause of the fight, as testified by the Chungking troops who had surrendered to the Japanese Forces in the vicinity of Moro, was the extreme contempt shown by the British in the 36th Division of the Anglo-Indian Army toward the Chungking men. Their wrath aroused by this attitude of the British toward their men, the leaders of the Chungking forces ordered the attack upon the British unit.

It has been brought to light that the food served even to the Chungking officers in North Burma is extremely coarse.

There are signs of the further aggravation of relations between the Chungking and the British and American forces on the North Burma Front as the condition persists under which the Chungking troops and even lower officers are treated by their American and British associates as though they were little better than coolies.

Seek Japanese Protection

By A. HAMATANI
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN NORTH BURMA, February 28.—No longer able to stand the cruel treatment meted out by the British-Indian forces, the villagers of a certain hamlet in North Burma recently came over to the Japanese position asking for protection.

According to information obtained from these villagers, the British-Indian troops compelled all men in North Burma to do manual labor while forcibly requisitioning cattle and other foodstuffs. Anyone who complained was shot to death.

With the intensification of Japanese closing-in attacks, the British-Indian troops began to keep a strict watch on the Burmese to obstruct the latter from escaping. Shivering with fear, these Burmese who had fortunately escaped from the British-Indian troops, pledged to defend Burma with their lives in cooperation with the Japanese.

MISS IWAMOTO SCORES IN HIBIYA HALL RECITAL

Violinist Appears With Dai Toa Symphony in Concerto Works By Bruch and Bach

A grand violin recital with orchestra given by Miss Mariko Iwamoto, Thursday night (postponed from last Sunday), at the Hibiya Public Hall, proved one of the outstanding musical events of the current concert season. The young artist was assisted by Akeo Watanabe as the second violin soloist, and the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kobune.

Miss Iwamoto's outstanding qualities, technically and musically, which classify her as one of the few first-rank violinists in this country, have repeatedly been mentioned in these columns on recent occasions so that no elaborate reiteration appears necessary in this instance. Her solo appearance of the evening was in Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor, Opus 26, one of the established items in the repertory of every international concert artist, which was heard as the last number.

With her rich and beautiful tone, her moderately temperamental interpretation, her accurate playing and considerate phrasing, Miss Iwamoto thoroughly captivated her fairly large audience in the rendition of this concerto.

Another especially enjoyable selection on the program was the Concerto for Two Solo Violins and String Orchestra in D minor, by Bach, in which Miss Iwamoto was assisted by Mr. Watanabe. But though playing the second solo violin, Mr. Watanabe was surely far from "playing second fiddle". For, not only were the two violin solo parts treated with fairly equal consideration by the composer, but moreover the combination Iwamoto-Watanabe was indeed a well matched and precisely balanced one, and their playing blended together with the string orchestra accompaniment to a beautiful ensemble.

The Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, which accompanied the two concerto performances, was also heard "solo", so to speak, in two orchestra numbers: Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik", and Masao Oki's "Five Tales". In the former, which opened the program, Conductor Kobune accomplished very nice work with the orchestra's string body of about 30 members.

Mr. Oki, whose "Five Tales" are keeping a fair balance between a close affinity with established classical patterns and a free personal style, is undoubtedly one of the most strikingly original among all Japanese composers of the present day.

Mr. Kobune, who conducted the orchestra works without using a score, has a sympathetic and convincing way of leading his men, though his informal style of addressing the orchestra on the open stage is somewhat unusual.

Dud Bullet Explodes

In spite of repeated warnings that all objects falling from enemy planes must be handed in to the proper authorities, a 17-year-old lad of Choshi was killed when the dud machine gun bullet which he had picked up at the time of the enemy raid on Tuesday and with which he was playing exploded, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. Two other bystanders were seriously injured.

News and Views

Yiojima Operations and Military Strategy of American Forces

By TAKEO TAKEI

The war situation on Yiojima has become very important for Japan. Although the Japanese Forces are putting up embittered resistance on the island, this is no indication that our forces consider the loss of Yiojima as a fatal military blow. By recklessly undertaking forced operations the losses suffered by the United States Marines have far surpassed those of the Japanese defenders. The current operations, however, can be interpreted as a symbolical aspect for the future fighting in the Pacific.

Yiojima is only one of the small islands studding the Pacific but it is on the frontline for the defense of the Japanese mainland. As our resistance becomes stronger as the enemy approaches our inner defense lines, he will have to fight a "bleeding battle" whether he likes it or not.

Because the U.S. Marines were able to carry out their present operations on Yiojima comparatively easily, it seems that the American public has become suddenly of the opinion that a direct attack on the Japanese mainland is possible. In this connection, one need hardly mention that the original aim of the enemy's Yiojima operations was to secure bases for fighter planes and bombers for strengthening of bombing attacks on Japan. Also, that it has been most vividly proved in Europe that victory cannot be attained solely by bombings. The most recent case is Yiojima itself. Although the enemy has bombed the island continuously to make it the most bombed island in the Pacific, and this together with bombardments from the American Pacific Fleet, our forces have retaliated with fierce and telling interception operations almost unprecedented in the war annals.

The Yiojima operations have also brought a change in logistics. In the island operations thus far in the Pacific, America by virtue of her numerical superiority in shipping held an advantageous position in the matter of transport of supplies, so necessary for such fighting. The enemy, however, can no longer count on this asset as there is virtually no problem of supply lines confronting Japan now with the fighting area within her inner defense lines. Yiojima is also within range of our aerial operations. Hence the enemy must [illegible] innumerable vital measures in order to defend the island even if it becomes an air base. Then, too, our forces will concentrate their attacks on the enemy's supply lines.

Should the Americans continue their reckless operations, disregarding their huge sacrifices, it is clear that the drain on their manpower and materials will be stupendous. Japan will fight with the idea that each one of her possessions is a Yiojima. Hence, one may properly ask what conclusion will America reach when she calculates the resources which she has poured into Yiojima and all the resources which she possesses now and will have to throw into operations against the Japanese mainland. The answer will be that America will not be able to stand such heavy attrition of her fast depleting manpower and material resources.

Killed in Action

Rear Admirals Takeji Yamada, Shigetaka Amano and [illegible] Takahashi were killed in action, it was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station under date of March 2. At the same time death in action of Commander [illegible], First Lieutenant Ichiro Shimizu and Paymaster Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigeru Kimura was also announced.

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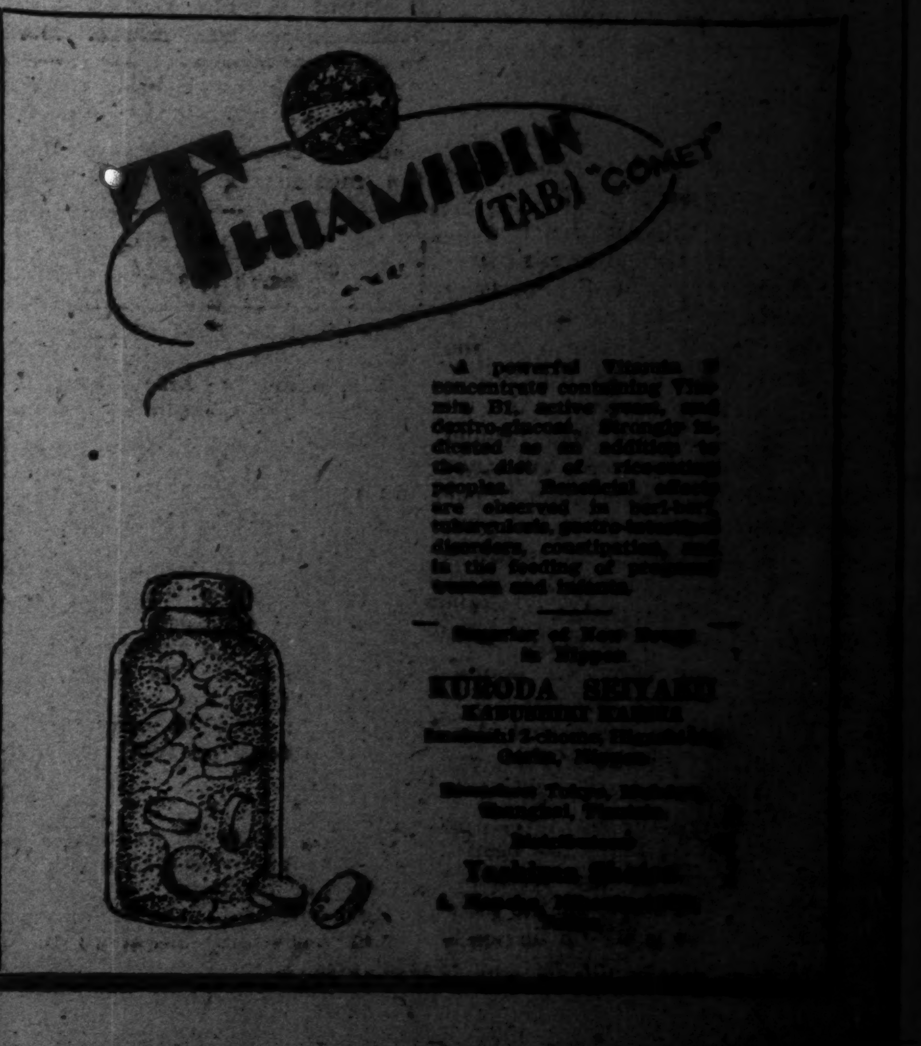

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The Fruits of Anglo-American 'Liberation'

Report after report from abroad, describing the appalling magnitude of the heart-rending destitution, starvation and economic maladjustments in the "liberated" countries of Europe, again reveal the callous indifference and mendacity of the Anglo-American countries. The fact that these dispatches indicate the lack of any improvement in the economic conditions in Southern Italy, Greece, France, and Belgium despite the passage of months and even years since their supposed liberation must constitute a severe indictment of the professed Anglo-American war aim for the creation of a world free from want and fear.

The sufferings and physical hardships of the people in Southern Italy, for instance, have shown no signs of alleviation since the Anglo-American landing in July, 1943. There is no fuel, no sufficient foodstuffs, nor clothing material. The prices of commodities in Southern Italy have reached fantastic levels. Last autumn one egg fetched as much as 35 lire; one kilogram of sugar, 400 lire; an equal weight of butter, 350 lire; one pound of white bread, 45 lire; and one pair of shoes, 5,000 lire. The price of a single meal cost from 200 to 300 lire. But, on the other hand, the daily income of ordinary workers was only 30 lire, that is, five lire less than the price of one egg.

The causes for the wretched economic conditions in Southern Italy must be squarely placed on the shoulders of the Anglo-American invaders. That is because these conditions are primarily the result of the irresponsible economic policies which have been adopted by the Anglo-American military authorities. For example, up to August of last year, the Anglo-American authorities issued worthless military scrips to the amount of 87,500,000,000 lire. This sum, it must be remembered, was issued on top of the volume of currency already in circulation which at the end of last year totalled 260,000,000,000 lire. Another cause for the indescribable conditions in Southern Italy is due to the failure of the Anglo-American countries to carry out their agreement to send sufficient foodstuffs to Italy. Food specialists have claimed that a population of 1,000,000 would require a minimum of 50,000 tons of food per month, but the Anglo-American countries have been sending only a little more than 20,000 tons monthly. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the people in Southern Italy are dying by the thousands from hunger and illness?

In Greece the situation is even worse. The inflation in this country already resembles the currency situation in Germany at the end of the last World War. At the time of the German occupation, the amount of currencies in circulation in Greece was around [illegible]000,000,000 drachmas, but since the Anglo-American landing operations in September of last year the note circulation expanded in about half a year to 3,000,000,-[illegible]000,000 drachmas. In the [illegible] before the outbreak of the European War, the pound-drachma exchange rate was 600 to [illegible] drachmas to one pound sterling, but in November, 1944, one pound sterling was equivalent to [illegible]000,000,000 drachmas. [illegible] there has been a [illegible] of the monetary [illegible] in Greece. At the present [illegible] there is very little possibility that Greece will be able to restore her economic stability in the absence of foodstuff and raw material imports. The recent attempt of the Greek Government to withdraw from circulation the old drachma currencies at the rate of one new gold-backed drachma for every 50,000,000,000 drachmas of old notes is, at best, a stop-gap. It is thus apparent from this fact that the economic chaos now prevailing in Greece has provided another convenient excuse for British intervention not only into the political but also economic affairs of that country.

In France the plight of the people is also serious. The value of the franc in terms of the pound and dollar has dropped to a new low point. The pound-franc exchange rate has dropped from 200 francs of February of last year to 900 francs to one pound sterling. The destruction of the transportation facilities and mining equipment, and the political anarchy resulting from the activities of the French Communists and the intransigent local national liberation committees which have refused to lay down their arms are no doubt partially responsible for the general confusion in France today. But, at the same time, it is clear that the responsibility for this distress in France is clearly the results of Anglo-American heartlessness; it is certainly not entirely the result of "France's own internal physical condition", "the hazards of war", and "certain acts of God", as American Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew would have the world believe.

Belgium, too, has not been spared the bitter experiences which have already befallen the other "liberated" areas of Europe. Her economic difficulties are similar to those existing in France, Southern Italy and Greece. The volume of currency in circulation has trebled since the time of the German occupation. The value of the Belgian bank notes has dropped. Strikes and hunger marches are daily occurrences. To the persistent requests of the Belgian Government for economic assistance, the British Government's stock answer is that military requirements come first. But this is an alibi. The blunt truth is that the economic welfare of the peoples of the "liberated" countries is not one of the primary considerations of British policy-framers.

The hardships and privations which these "liberated" peoples are undergoing at the present time must have convinced many of them that the Anglo-American reaffirmation at the Crimea Conference of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of their "determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations a world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of all peoples" is a fraud. In fact, the tragic lot of these peoples at the present time indicates that these peoples were far better off under German rule and that Germany was much more solicitous of the general welfare of the peoples who had come under their control than the Anglo-American countries. Such an admission was made by Frederick Crawford, president of the American Munitions Producers' Alliance, on January 5 after his return from a tour of the "liberated" zones of Europe, when he declared that France enjoyed "consumers' prosperity" under the Germans and that the reports of harsh German treatment of the Belgian and French peoples were untrue. The tragic circumstances of these "liberated" peoples is one potent reason why the Anglo-American countries cannot be trusted with the leadership of this world.

A Year Ago Today

March 3, 1944

The United States Government announced that diplomatic relations with Argentina had been suspended, according to dispatches from Washington.

* * * *

In connection with the bill now under deliberation in Congress for lowering the conscription age of U.S. youths to 17 years, President Roosevelt issued a statement, announcing the extension of military training to all male students attaining the age of 17. He emphasized that military training was specially desirable in order to maintain the military reserve strength of the country.

* * * *

President Roosevelt declared at a press conference that discussions are about "half completed" to transfer roughly one-third of the surrendered Italian fleet to the Soviet Union, it was revealed.

CHINA NEEDS JAPANESE BOND MARKET

Chinese Ready to Buy Japanese Government Debentures

By KANZO UCHIYAMA

Editor's Note: Kanzo Uchiyama, a Japanese resident in Shanghai, has contributed the following article to a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo entitled "A Japanese Government Bond Market Should be Established in China."

Gold and silver are like both ends of a sea-saw: when the one rises in price the other goes down. This may not be fully appreciated by our people in Japan but its significance is fully grasped by any one who is in Shanghai.

However, it is noteworthy that this relationship between gold and silver has become uncertain today in Shanghai. One sees here the curious phenomenon in which both gold and silver are rising simultaneously.

Everyday in Shanghai one hears people talk of rising prices. But the fact is that goods have not disappeared from Shanghai to any great extent. I am convinced that the 4,000,000 people of Shanghai never had so many goods as they have at present. They have them in their pockets and in their cellars. True, the quality of some goods has diminished, but generally speaking, Shanghai has actually a great quantity of goods in possession.

The Chinese people do not say as the Japanese residents in Shanghai do that "commodities have risen in value." The Chinese instead say that "money has become cheaper." The Chinese have the habit of associating money with goods. Visitors from Japan say the Chinese people must be suffering because of the high prices. Such a view of the Chinese situation may be natural for recent visitors from Japan Proper. There may be a large number of Chinese who are in pecuniary difficulties because of the prevailing high prices of commodities. But such a general view of the Chinese situation is entirely fallacious.

Two Views

The Chinese in Shanghai are in a mental quandary not because of the high prices of goods, but because of the very fact that they possess a large amount of money. Thus, our view of the economic situation in China is at variance with the Chinese viewpoint. While we believe that prices have risen because there are fewer goods, the Chinese believe that money become cheaper because it does not enjoy public confidence. There is a world of difference between these two views. When we ask the Chinese why they do not attach greater confidence in money so that prices of goods may become cheaper, their answer invariably will be: "We cannot help it." Some measures have been adopted from time to time but they have not proven sufficiently effective.

I am convinced that the very effective way of solving this perplexing problem is the sale of Japanese Government bonds in the various big cities of China. Take the case of Shanghai, for instance. The Chinese Reserve Bank notes are exchangeable at the rate of 100 yuan for 18 yen in Japanese currency. Since Japanese currency is prohibited from circulation in Shanghai, Chinese do not send money to Japan except to defray the educational expenses of their children studying in Japan. But if 100 yuan in Chinese currency and 18 yen in Japanese currency are laid before one's eyes and one is told to choose between the two, one will certainly take the Japanese money unless one is an absolute fool. One hundred men out of 100 persons will do likewise.

If Japanese Government bonds of 180 yen each is sold at the rate of 1,000 yuan, the exchange rate will be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

Need for Stock Exchanges

But still there will be something lacking. There should be regular stock exchanges for the transaction of the Japanese Government bonds in China. There are transactions of securities to the amount of hundreds of millions of yuan daily at the security exchange in Shanghai. Stocks are now in great demand in Shanghai. This is because the security exchange is the only place for the use of idle funds. If one should buy goods in great amounts, one must rent a large house in order to store them but houses are difficult to find. Moreover, there will be much worry about fire and burglary if one has so much goods stored. Moreover, punishment may be meted to those who engage themselves in speculative purchasing and hoarding. There is thus no room for the employment of money. A suitable place should be created for the spending of money by the Chinese. The solution is to sell Japanese Government bonds and to commence the operation of regular bond exchange. Here will be an opportunity for profit-making. The withdrawal of the Chinese Reserve Bank notes and the lowering of prices will ensue. Thus the Chinese will share economically the duty of prosecuting the Greater East Asia War.

I am convinced that Japan should lose no time in selling her national bonds in China and in establishing bond exchanges in all the large cities in China for the regular transactions of Japanese bonds so sold. This is a matter of extreme urgency in my opinion.

I once revealed this plan of mine to my Chinese friends and all of them expressed their hearty approval. They were quite certain that there will be a brisk business that will be surprising to the Japanese. I think that all business attempts which do not consider this factor of business briskness will invariably fail as a business undertaking. The mention of the sale of Government bonds and the commencement of the operation of bond exchanges will alone create briskness in business circles. There will be a boom. Moreover, if it be possible, Japan should assist China in restoring the Chinese Reserve Bank notes to their former position of convertibility. Further, devaluation of the Chinese money should be carried out. Silver coins should be used side by side with paper money. Some people may fear that silver then will disappear from circulation. But this is exactly the vital point in my scheme. There will follow active business on this very account. This briskness will be a stabilizing factor. Mental easiness cannot be expressed in numbers but its power is doubtlessly stupendous. Why not try this method since we are facing a great opportunity of assisting China at present?

MODERN LITERATURE OF THAILAND

Government Has Made Effort to Improve Literature And Culture of Country Since Constitutional Revolution

By EITARO EJIRI

II

Newspapers are thus in an inseparable relation with literature in Thailand. It is the newspapers that have brought about the development of the popular literature in Thailand. If there had been no newspapers, there might have been no development of Thailand's popular literature. The majority of the novels reach the public through their publication in the newspapers, the "Suphab-burut" and pamphlets usually on sale in railway stations playing their role of auxiliary organs for the public presentation of the literary works. This observation, however, is only in respect of the volume of the literary works reaching the general public; in point of artistic value or prestige, the "Suphab-burut" may be considered to rank highest.

The Thai Government, has, since the successful prosecution of the Constitutional Revolution, been making efforts in the execution of its democratic policy in all the phases of its national activities, including literature as an important branch of the activities for the development of national culture.

The national cultural movement encouraged by the Pibun cabinet, among others, has had much expectations from the development of literature along with that in such other fields as music and plays.

Arts Are Fostered

The Thai Government has since a long time ago had one bureau devoted to the fostering of arts. The existence of the separate bureau for arts, must be an eloquent evidence of Thailand's enthusiasm for arts and literature.

With the promulgation of the National Culture Law in the autumn of 1942, the National Culture Institute was founded, in realization of the government's policy to encourage the progress of literature. Keeping pace with the government's enthusiasm, a private society has been founded, organizing into it the literary men of Thailand, bearing the name "the Thailand Literary Association." This association is much alike the "Bungaku Hokoku Kai" (the Patriotic Society of Literary Men) existing in Japan, being a wartime organ for promoting the growth of the national literature. Before the founding of this influential literary organ, several groups of liberalistic authors had existed centering around the different newspapers respectively with which they were associated as press-men.

The National Culture Law is an epoch-making code in Thailand's history of culture. The law divided in two sections; the first section was officially announced on September 28, 1942, while the second section was given out on January 1 of the next year, each accompanied by an Imperial ordinance as an appendix.

The provisions in this law are related not only with literature but also with various other phases of culture. Under Clause 6 of Article 6 in its first section, there is a provision for "the development of literature and fine arts," mentioning at the same time that certain more provisions are left to be announced with an Imperial ordinance.

The Imperial ordinance referred to states under its Article 9 "No Thai people are allowed to do any act that will interfere with the progress and development of literature and fine arts or any act that will impair the prestige of the State or of Buddhism."

The National Culture Institute, the foundation of which was prescribed under Article 8 of the first section of the same law, was established at first as a juridical persons, and has later been strengthened into the status of a government office under the personal charge of the prime minister, with a considerably widened jurisdiction.

Functions Are Divided

Namely, the institute is powerfully authorized to permit of, or order the dissolution of, various societies, associations and organs, as far as those in the literary circles are concerned. This broad competence on the part of the above government office has brought about more or less control it exercises over various private cultural bodies.

The functions of the institute are divided into those for spiritual culture, culture in manners and customs, artistic culture, literary culture, and female culture, each under the attention of an independent secretariat. The fact that the literature does enjoy in this way a separate handling from music, pictures and plays, indicates how the government attaches importance to, and cares for the growth of literature.

Since the organization of the Thailand Literary Association, on the basis of the directive principles drawn up by the National Culture Institute, it is seen to it that the literal level of Thailand is raised higher by its members' endeavors for their own literary advancement and also by encouraging the dissemination of literary interest among the people in general.

Following on the anniversary of revolution on June 24th every year, a commemorative day for literature is set for June 29th, when various literary events take place, such as the publication of literary works through radio and newspapers.

In the first anniversary last year, the result of the prize contest in poems was broadcast over radio. There unfortunately happened then to be no poem judged to be worth the first prize. Three poems won a prize of one thousand bahts each.

The Thailand Literary Association frequently holds prize contests, to encourage literary aspirants. It is at the present time setting forth a prize contest in thesis on the subject "Road to Eternal Peace," though somewhat deviating from its usual practice of limiting the prize contests to works of purely literary nature.

The above invitation aims at getting good thesis denouncing the current war as a sin of the mankind and offering constructive suggestions for the building up of a peaceful world where men may forever live in harmony and peace, free from war. The result of the judgment of the thesis sent is to be made public on the national festival day of June this year, with one first prize of 50,000 bahts and ten second prizes of 2,000 bahts each. The judgement is to be made very strictly by a committee to be manned by the representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Royal Academy and the Publication Bureau.

Besides the prizes thus offered by the literary bodies, there have been prizes offered by Prince Chunchack Lapoeng for these five years, from his personal purse, also for the purpose of inciting literary men into producing better popular literature.

The Thailand Literary Association has, simultaneously with its foundation, begun publishing a series of bulletins devoted to the revival of classic literature.

Modern Writers and Their Works

In the Thai literary circles, where the popularity of poems has been superseded by that of proses, novels and plays are the main literary works noticeable today. As writers of representative importance of the novels and plays, there are about ten at present. Let us attempt the characterization of each of these prominent writers.

C. Burathat: This writer is good at love stories. He has made the biggest contribution of all the contemporary writers, toward the development of Thailand's modern popular literature. Until Burathat began his career in the literary circles, the production of literary works used almost always to be made by Court officials, high officials or others who enjoyed stabilized living and need not care for royalty or remunerations. Burathat set an example for the first time that in Thailand where the number of those who read literary works is not large, it is possible to earn a living from royalty.

This writer started his career as a press-man like many other men of literature in Thailand. He is still at present active as the editor of the Prachamet newspaper. "C. Burathat is a pen-name, his real name being Kulab saipradit.

He was also the first in Thailand to start a civilian-published journal, a monthly journal of some 160 pages. This journal was enjoying a good popularity, encouraging the flotation of many other civilian-published journals by other writers.

An extra number of his journal is published often in anticipation of a gala day, introducing as much as possible the works of rising writers. This journal, however, stopped publication with the flotation of the "Suphab-burut."

Disappointed Girl Absconds

Burathat's representative work is "A Man." It depicts, in a deft scheme and style, the features of Thailand's large family practice which supports its social system. The plot is that in a family group belonging to the upper classes, where several families live together in accordance with Thailand's custom, a son of one of the families falls in love with a daughter of another family of lower status. The difference in the status of both families makes their parents refuse permitting their marrying. The disappointed girl absconds, and so does the lover. For some years they live separate in poverty, to have a happy-end at last of marrying after going through a lot of romantic events. Most of his works are popular ones for amusing Ooemaisod: Her works may be classified as family novels. Not contented with C. Burathat's works Ooemaisod goes on with psychological description and moral criticism, meaning not to flatter the general public, but to appeal to the more educated classes. Her works, consequently, rank highest among the modern Thai novels in respect of artistic refinement.

Having something in common with foreign literature, her works attract the reader with their purely artistic features. Her thoughts are fresh and up-to-date; her scheme to create a new field between the classic literature and the modern popular one, can be fully perceived. Not only that, but some other features characterize this writer.

In the form of publication, for instance, she is unlike the others. For, while general writers make it a rule to write short novels for newspapers mostly, she writes longer ones, which she publishes on her own account.

Blessed with literary talent, she published her works already in her school days, and had graduated therefrom as a regular writer of longer novels. Gifted with a fortune, she need not have an occupation for earning a living, unlike the ordinary novel writers. Her literary pursuits are rather her hobby. "Aristocrats," and "The World," are admitted as her representative works.

(To Be Concluded)

MICROBE HUNTER

Noguchi Travelled Extensively Before Falling Ill

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

II

After nineteen years of life in the West he returned to his country where he received many honors including an Imperial gift from the Imperial Academy. That was in 1915. To his loving mother, he was ever faithful and gave her half of his ¥1,000 prize. She donated it to charity and the shrine she always prayed at for the success of her son.

Back in New York again, he overheard someone in the street say Jap. He stopped, addressed the someone. Said he was Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute. The someone immediately apologized. But that only made him angry. Not because he was Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute but because he was a Japanese no one must use that word. He lost his temper altogether, lectured the man with thoroughness and went his way relieved.

He was the first of obtain the pure culture of the spirochete of syphilis. At the Institute and in Europe he did valuable work on Polio-Myelitis, the dreaded infantile paralysis. He established the syphilitic nature of general paralysis and locomotor ataxis. He cultivated the micro-organisms of rabies and devised a method of obtaining a sterile vaccine against smallpox; discovered the parasite of yellow fever and prepared a prophylactic vaccine and a curative serum for combating this disease. He identified Oroya fever with another obscure and hitherto unrelated disease. He was interested in Rocky Mountain spotted fever, once went to an Indian reservation in the Far West to continue his research on trachoma.

His laboratories shifted. He was here, there, in and out of the bright and dark corners of Europe, South America and the United States.

On May 24, 1916, Noguchi was taken ill and they feared he would die. He was placed in Mount Sinai hospital with typhoid. But he recovered and was soon at work again—toiling—incessantly.

Bernhardt and Noguchi

While at Mount Sinai, Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, chanced to be in the hospital. She knew Noguchi, having met him a long while back when she happened to walk ahead of him into Dr. Alexis Carrel's little operating room on the upper floor of the Institute. Noguchi was carrying a large camera. He set it up in the operating room and took a picture of the "divine Sarah." It was the best picture she ever hand.

The two took to each other at once. They were so similar in many ways. There was so much artist and actor in both of them. She now offered "the great Japanese doctor" her more comfortable room. He did not accept. "Ah, the Noguchi I like so much. So small this way," she indicated the height with one hand. "So big this way," she indicated the breadth of his head with two hands. "I give Noguchi my room."

He knew many languages, including Japanese, English, German a little of French, Chinese, Danish Italian, Russian. During his siege of typhoid he unexpectedly learned Spanish, which became useful during his work in Latin America.

In June, 1918, he left for Ecuador to find the cause of yellow fever. When his ship docked off Guayaquil, no one disembarked after being told that the streets of that Ecuadorian city were full of dying and dead, victims of yellow fever. But he and three nurses did. He was met by delegates from the municipalities and various medical organizations. The Japanese doctor gave them a speech in their own language. They were amazed. The Ecuadorian newspapers reported his speech They also reported that he had brought eleven cases of instruments and five boxes of chemicals and live guinea-pigs. A Japanese doctor bringing guinea-pigs from New York to Ecuador which is the home of the guinea-pig made the people laugh. The Spanish doctors laughed. The American doctors laughed, too. And there was a law against bringing them into the lowlands for fear they would spread bubonic plague. Likewise there was a law admitting Japanese into the country.

His War on Yellow Fever

He set up his laboratory and commenced to work. His Manhattan guinea-pigs proved indispensable. For it took more than two weeks to gather two hundred of them in the homeland of the guinea-pig. He succeeded. On his departure he was honored. All the important dignitaries turned out. "Sir, by your discovery, the country is once more given a future. Listen to the voice of gratitude of an entire nation, a nation that lived in dread because of the tragedy of the past. By your work, fields will become fertile and the land rich. Honored Sir, the name of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi will never go out of Ecuador."

His later years were devoted to this unending, cannonless war on the feared "Yellow Jack." In December, the same year, he was in Mexico, because there was a yellow fever epidemic there. Then back to New York. This time it was Havana, Peru, Babia, Brazil and Jamaica. He was honored by kings and queens, nations and cities, big and small, institutes, academies and societies offered him positions, requested his presence.

More years slipped by packed with the vicissitudes of life. There were thrills and heartaches, successes and failures, but never a dull moment.

For sometime, doctors had been valiantly fighting the yellow fever germ in British West Africa. Noguchi wanted to go but his friends in New York dissuaded him. Many had died and Noguchi was too valuable to lose in the tropic hinterland of the "Dark Continent." But Noguchi had devoted a greater part of his life studying yellow fever and he felt he must go. The death of young Dr. Adrian Stokes, for whom he was partly responsible in sending to Africa made up his mind.

Went Down Gold Coast

Preparations for Africa were complete although he was studying methods of tissue culture with Dr. Carrel, thinking the knowledge might be useful to him in his new adventure.

He finally sailed for Liverpool in October, 1927, and then for West Africa.

There was no place for steamers to stop at Accra, so Dr. Noguchi left the ship at Sekondee and went down the Gold Coast is a small boat The reason he selected Accra was that there had been more cases of yellow fever there—fifty cases in the epidemic in May and June.

After arranging his equipment, checking various reports he plunged into his work. Sometimes he burned the oil throughout the whole night. He was like a madman. He made everyone wonder, made them think he was strange, perhaps crazy. He inoculated monkeys by the dozens. Results seemed to be good. He slaved, getting less sleep and less sleep. His work was almost finished.

Then he was suddenly struck down, a victim of his dreaded enemy "Yellow Jack." He didn't have a fighting chance. At noon on May 21, 1928, he died. His heroic effort to solve the mystery of yellow fever still remained. His body was embalmed immediately, placed in a box and carried out to sea.

And thus "Funny Noguchi" as he called himself ended a brilliant career with the world of science his debtor. He was truly an artist whose art was science, the son of the rice-field who became one of the world's greatest scientists.

Today each of his scientific achievements would do honor to as many men and the far-reaching results of his discoveries are bringing infinite good to untold millions of mankind.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, March 2

WHERE IS BRITAIN'S OLD SPIRIT?

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The debate on the decisions of the Crimea Conference is at present being held in the British House of Commons. It is obvious to any one that these decisions are Britain's concessions to the Kremlin. In particular the letting down of Poland has caused great dissatisfaction even among the British public. But as Prime Minister Churchill has stated that he would consider the voting on the Crimea Conference as a vote of confidence, the House of Commons will, perhaps with some conditions, accept these decisions.

Britain's position has never been weaker than at the Crimea Conference. And the British people probably cannot help lamenting the fact that Britain's international position has declined to such an extent that she could not avoid that diplomatic defeat.

One British Conservative Party leader has stated that at each meeting with Premier Josef Stalin, Churchill has praised the Soviet Union and expressed admiration to Premier Stalin, but ironically the Soviet Union has not been showing the least understanding for the British point of view.

But Churchill, who had attempted to utilize the Soviet Union for the war against Germany, has now been pushed into the background by Premier Stalin. Now, Churchill can no longer raise his head in facing the Kremlin. It is obvious that Churchill was the one responsible for having pushed Britain down into her present position. His role in the history of Britain's downfall does not have to wait for confirmation by the judgment of future historians.

But in spite of the proverbial saying that necessity is a hard master, it is all too ugly a thing to see how Churchill, formerly a staunch anti-Soviet fighter, has become a Soviet admirer. Once, he called the Soviet Union a "venomous viper," "a pest," and other abusive names. In a speech attacking the Labor Party which wanted to extend recognition to the Soviet Union, he asked at the conclusion "Where is the old spirit of proud Albion?" How would Churchill today reply to that former question of his own?

We ask, with him: "Where is the old spirit of proud Albion?"

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

MAINICHI—We have long ago lost any positive interest in the utterances of Prime Minister Churchill who has been stirring up weakening, war-weary Britain like a driver of wild beasts who is whipping up a weakened, old lion. However, we cannot let go some points in his recent report on the Crimea Conference which require correction or elucidation.

In the first place, that is his object in saying that "it is not the purpose of the Allies to destroy the people of Germany or leave them without necessary means of subsistence?" As for the German people, they do not require to hear anything on this subject from some one like Churchill. But whom does he hope to fool with such frivolous remarks? If it is not their purpose to leave the German people without necessary means of subsistence, then, was there any reason for the European War to start at all? What about the fact that this war was caused to break out because they denied Germany's claim for a Lebensraum (living space)?

In the second place, Churchill said that he had agreed to the Curzon Line as the Soviet-Polish frontier "because I believe it is the fairest division that can in all circumstances be made between the two countries." For Churchill and the rest, the question seems to be how fair or not it is to make the area east of the Curzon Line the territory of the Soviet Union and as a recompensation to give Poland some German territory. However, the real point is that he, the Prime Minister of Britain, has definitely no qualification to say so. Nobody has yet forgotten the fact that the preservation of Poland was the casus belli of the European War. It is not that Churchill agreed "because I believed," but that he kotowed before the will of the Soviet Union.

And, in the third place, there is a passage to the effect that Churchill "repeatedly asked both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Stettinius whether there are any complaints against us for any steps we have taken in Italy . . . and received assurances there are none." What does Churchill mean to do about the case of Anglo-American disagreement of opinions which was exposed about the middle of January by the American columnist, Drew Pearson? And the so-called alleviations in the armistice terms for Italy which were announced recently—for Italy, reduced to the utmost misery, do they mean anything else but a verdict of "try to get along by your own strength?" What does Churchill mean by asking are there any complaints?